

with thereby contracted to make
age as this, we say we are almost
partle from their tombs the indig-
of the great dead, to frown upon
the terrible with which, if liv-
ould have been the first to denounce
as they never uttered such a pro-
they never could have anticipated
principle could ever be thus invoked
et ever perpetrated in practice, in
which they bequeathed their own
nary, as the best palladium to re-
perpetuity of the freedom they fought
institutions they founded.

id by no means be understood as
under Mississippians whom we advo-
cation, the opinion of which the ex-
these extorted from a just indign-
stitution of the names of "Jef-
all the illustrious fathers of the re-
party," by Gov. McNutt. Others
age secure and maintain this ground
and, cannot thus plead his own
to the contrary, we believe fully in
and honor of the people of Mis-
We regard the anti-bond party as
a confused complexity in the ques-
ion, and by a natural and rightful in-
at the abominable frauds of which
unwisely and ungenerously allow-
made the victim. It is because
in this faith in the people of the
we have before stated, what we
repeat, our firm assurance that these
will be recognized and paid, from
ing treasures which every year de-
their prolific soil."

the following communication, with
ake, a second insertion, in order that
impress the Whigs with the necessity
ating candidates for Congress, and
to take steps to accomplish that ob-
we think it would be decidedly wrong
they refuse to do so. Even though
ices if elected are not permitted to
seats—let us give the Locos a sham
w, that we may be the better prepared
the enemy when comes the tug of war.

MISSISSIPPI, JULY 26, 1843.

Howe & Terrett:

—I have seen with much pleas-
firm, spirited and energetic manner in
you have commenced or rather, renew-
advocacy of the Whig cause in the
it. It is the cause of Truth and Lib-
I rejoice to see the firm and decided
are pursuing, in battling against
and dangerous doctrines held forth
modern Democratic, alias Loco-foco
Doctrines and principles which, if
not, must prove subversive of our in-
and welfare as a free people. But the
fect I have in view is to call your at-
and of the Whig press in this
the sly and artful management of
the leaders and would-be great men of
the Whig Democratic party, in refer-
election of Representatives in Con-
enguing fall.

are aware, that, failing to effect a
nise with their anti-bond paying brethren
the last lambing convention on the 10th
called together by Old Tallabola,) they
d a ticket for Congress composed of
Howard, Esq., S. J. Gholson, Judge
r and W. G. Kendall—already is the
ed in this section of the State, that
gists will run no ticket, but will support
ve mentioned nominees. An effort is
to secure the support of the Whigs
ticket. But will the Whig party in
ipi, suffer themselves to be gulled by
men who have spared no efforts, no
low strong, no calumnies, however
effect their purposes. Of all the slan-
of the lamented Harrison, none ever
lower and dived deeper into the mire
of political demagoguism and infa-
some of this very same Bond-paying
ic party. For proof look at some of
s on their Congressional ticket. I
attempt to discuss the merits or de-
any candidate on that ticket—time
at suffice. I would only call the at-
of the Whig party in Mississippi, to
of affairs now existing. If ever the
of the Whigs were bright and prom-
is the time. By energy and union,
be able to succeed in electing Repre-
to Congress. We have every thing
running a ticket of our own, and
lose. Let us have a ticket of our
not suffer any demagogues of the
party to dictate to us on this subject.
ave a strong ticket—good men and
be found who will accept the nomi-
cavass the State in behalf of those
which should be dearer to us than
In conclusion I will merely suggest
of some who would be able to do
ice to the cause, not only in this
on the floor of Congress.

District say Genl. Alex. Bradford of
county. 2nd. District, Benjamin F.
of Carroll. 3rd. District, Messrs.
or Yerger of Warren. 4th. Dis-
his blank yourself.)

y suggest the above names, for the
of inviting enquiry into the subject.
of Mississippi, now is your time—
action will enable you to secure a
d redeem the once proud and pros-
now disgraced and fallen state of
h, from her present humble condi-
place her in that rank where she
—from which she has been prostra-
miserable policy of that party who
the unblushing impudence to ask
ur support. If we are defeated, let
en fighting under our own colors.

RALLY.

ve communication was received by
s mail, and upon consideration we
to publish it. The subject of which

Rally speaks of has occupied the attention of
our mind since the memorable Convention of
the 10th, and we have been almost as in-
hope that some one more worthy and com-
petent of the Whig press, would take the lead
in this matter. Some are of the opinion that
it would be unpolitic in the Whigs to run a
ticket for the election of members to Congress,
inasmuch as they are opposed to the general
ticket system. We, however, as one of the
party, think differently. The Whig members
of the extra session of the Legislature did ev-
ery thing in their power to have the laws of
Congress carried out, in relation to this impor-
tant matter. They however, failed, and it is
now for them and the whole party to deter-
mine whether or not we shall meet the Locos
on their own ground, and give them a
second Lead defeat. It would certainly be of
no injury to the party, because this is the only
alternative left. We may still add further,
that this is a question yet undecided. No
precedent is before us, going to show what
where members were elected by general tick-
et, that they were refused seats. It may so
happen that they will be admitted. A new
set of members are to come in, and how mean
and chagrined would the Whig party feel, up-
on reflecting that they had suffered themselves
duped and cheated out of the entire Congres-
sional delegation of the State.

Rally requests that we fill the 4th District
with a name of our own choice. The want
of a sufficient acquaintance with the distin-
guished individuals of that District, prevent
us from doing so. The Whig press of the State,
must come out and speak their sentiments.—
Until then, we shall say very little. It found
to be good policy, and our views are concur-
rent in, we shall request that the Natchez Cou-
rier present a name, as that paper is printed in
the 4th District.

The names already suggested meet our en-
tire approbation, and we know they "would
be able to do good service to the cause, not
only in this State, but on the floor of Congress."
In the enlivening language of Rally, "If we
are defeated let us be beaten fighting under
our own colors." Give us full blooded loco-
foco—out and out repudiators, if we are to
have them of the like stamp. We wish them
to be deeply dyed in the wool, that their acts
may be eternally infamous and a curse to the
party who elected them. Mongrels, half and
half of two species, we utterly abhor. They
stink worse than butt-enders.

Will our correspondent write us again.

From the Natchez Courier.

REPUTATION.

Public faith is the mainspring to commer-
cial and individual enterprise. Trade derives
its principal aliment from its encouraging hand
and protection. National credit is the stimu-
lant in the furtherance of great works, and is
peculiarly so in governments based upon the
popular will. Republics are commercially in-
clined. The laws being liberal, and the wants
of the people numerous, a wide field is opened
up for the energies of men. Commercial in-
tercourse extending into every corner of the
globe, holding high the standard of honor and
integrity, and encouraged by the hopes of for-
tune is enabled to supply these varied wants
and wishes. History teaches us that the spirit
of commercial enterprise was the glory of the
Italian republics. We trace their rise, their
power, and their destruction to the influence
of commercial operations. We see Venice
rising up like a "creation of enchantment" to
rule the world in trade. Commerce is the pecu-
liar characteristics of democracies, and
credit is the prop of commerce. Credit opens
up the wilderness to the sun-light of day;
builds the city on the hill-side, and on the
margin of the deep. Credit is the poor man's
capital with which he enters the arena of life,
to grapple for the favors of fortune. Credit is
the bond of friendship between states and
states; between man and man. Credit origi-
nates in confidence; confidence in integrity.
Under the influence of the credit system
America has become the polar star in the con-
stellation of civilized states, and each Ameri-
can is a beam of glory, or a dim ray of that
star.

The preceding remarks shadowing forth the
benefits of public faith, and the absolute ne-
cessity of its preservation, should also fore-
warn us against the evils of repudiation; re-
pudiation so loudly proclaimed in the legisla-
tive halls, and at the editorial desk.

Truly the public taste is morbid when it tol-
erates the existence of such a heresy. Hum-
bug is the order of the day; deception in medi-
cine, mechanics, and politics.

The principal argument used by repudiators
against the non-payment of the states liabili-
ties, is that "one generation cannot bind another"
we find completely rebuked by Jas. Madison.
He says, "if the earth be the gift of na-
ture to the living, their title can extend to the
earth in its natural state only. The improve-
ments made by the dead, form a debt against
the living, who take the benefits of them.—
This debt cannot be otherwise discharged,
than by a proportionate obedience to the will
of the authors of the improvements." Such is
his language. Its plainness render it intelli-
ble to every mind. Practical and sagacious,
he was never misled by the crude speculations
of arm-chair theorists. Patriotic, and benev-
olent he labored for the good of his country,
and the best interests of his fellow-men. His
authority is unquestioned and unquestionable.
The Hagan's and Young's are mere pignies
compared to Madison. Their light is the faint

gleam of a taper, his the full beam of the lu-
minary of day. Where his genius shone, the
mists of error vanished, the radiations of truth
filled the mind to render "darkness visible."

Admitting the justice of the abstract theo-
ry "that one generation cannot bind another,"
what is its application to the debts of Missis-
sippi. This generation having contracted the
obligations are expected to discharge them.
Did our agents have any other purpose in view
when the loans were made if they had ex-
pressed such a wish would they have succeed-
ed. It is a gross absurdity. Our descendants
have nothing to do with the payment of the
Planters or Union Bank Bonds. These debts
were contracted by the existing people of
Mississippi, and for their benefit and advan-
tages. The faith of the state was pledged by
this generation, and it is requested that they
should redeem.

We are bound by the solemn sanction of
the constitution, the imperative appeal of the
public voice, the indelible laws of reputa-
tion, and the higher, and more authoritative
law of morals to fulfil our obligations.

Again, What number of years suffice to
constitute a generation. Writers on govern-
ment have varied exceedingly on the neces-
sary question of time. They fluctuate between
12 and 25 years. Before then the doctrine is
adopted, I think it would be better to fix a
practical and definite limitation of time to the
generation. To speak with uncertainty, is to
run into difficulty. Principles in legislative
and political science should be intelligible to
every mind. "The generation cannot bind
another." Query! What is a generation?

To contract this principle into public policy,
and be bound to it in a binding to it, we would
be compelled to dispense with the common
law of England, the collected wisdom of
ages, the long established precedents of the
courts, even the constitution would undergo
revision, and be subjected to a reprobation on
the arrival of alternate generations on the
stage of action.

Having though discussed this objection of
the repudiators in a previous number, I con-
sider it almost useless to say anything further
upon it. To prove that it originated in nature
we find by reference to biblical history, that
children in the earliest ages of the world
claimed and succeeded to the estates of their
ancestors, thereby becoming responsible for
their acts. To prove the impolicy of its abo-
lition France stares us in the face. In the
wild wreck of her revolution the power of
"one generation to bind another" was swept
away, and over its sad results history is called
to mourn.

A LOVER OF LAW.

From the Natchez Courier.
REPUTATION.

No subject is possessed of more importance
than that of reputation. It is a matter of
personal, as well as political interest to every
man in the broad limits of our State. Unlike
general questions of public policy, which ef-
fects are remotely and indirectly, this influ-
ences our character, individual, for weal or woe.
It comes home to our front door. We can-
not then reason, and agitate and dwell upon
it too much. The words *reputation* is dis-
honorable, should be blazoned forth in glaring
capitals upon every bill top and market place
in the State, as a warning to the people against
its fearful prevalence. It is in the moral, what
the pestilence is in the physical world; it de-
stroys what is far preferable to life, the honor
and character of the people. Repudiation is
a republic's worst enemy. It wars against its
nature and existence; it unsettles its founda-
tion stones, and foreshadows the reign of evil.
As the bird whose flight harbingers the ap-
proach of the tempest, so repudiation foreto-
kens something dangerous to our institutions.
It is the demagogue's lever by which society
is to be overthrown and new modelled.—
France (that country to which we go for com-
parisons in vice) with all the ultraism of its
school of philosophy, from the days of Voltaire
to the present, has propagated no theory so
dangerous and dishonorable as repudiation.

To cast around it the character of respecta-
bility, and make it look plausible in the public
eye, the name of Jefferson is called up in its
defence. Are great men infallible? are their
rambling speculations, and half waking theo-
ries to be received as the cardinal principles of
any faith. In republics men are governed by
principle, and not high sounding names. To
follow the latter through their devious wind-
ings, would be "to make confusion worse con-
founded." If we follow precedent, of what
use are constitutions; which are intended to
be interpreted according to their intrinsic merit,
independent of extraneous opinion. Great
names may rule in the absence of constitutions,
but not where fundamental, established writ-
ten laws prevail. This is a government of
law and not precedent, we give no authority
to opinions, when they conflict with constitu-
tions.

Admitting though that Jefferson did favor
this doctrine, his opinion can be negated by
those of men equally learned, and far more
wise and practicable. It argues badly for a
cause that out of such a number of lustrous
worthies it can find but one friend to its mon-
strous wickedness. Among all our best states-
men and writers on government, Jefferson is
the only one who considered pledged faith a
humbug. Repudiation so full of democracy
justice and they not see it! "It is strange,
passing strange." But it is not true that Jef-
ferson advocated the repudiation of honest
public debts. Throughout his writings there
breathes a spirit of lofty patriotism, and true
honor.

All his aims were his Country's, God's and Truth's.
He believed that government was constitu-
ted to advance happiness and protect the in-
terests of each citizen. The same code of
ethics which regulated the conduct of individ-
ual man, applied with equal force to States.
Being moral persons, equal responsibility at-
tached to them.

Founded in contract, confidence is a State's

best preservative. He taught honesty, mutual
kindness and the prompt discharge of obliga-
tions, as the noblest constituents of democracy.
The prevalence of an opposite doctrine would
be anarchy, or mobocracy or tyranny.

Further, does the addition of a great man's
name to a bad debt relieve it of
its wickedness. Is it not like throwing drap-
ery around a worthless column to hide its de-
fects from the eye. There is a species of
sympathy and servility about this mode of
defending principles which lowers the dignity
of the human intellect. Who and what were
Jefferson and Taylor but men, with all the
frailties of ordinary mortals, and why should
we bow to their opinions in opposition to what
nature and justice dictate. This grovelling
habit has ruled the mass of mankind from
time immemorial. Too lazy to think, or too
different to inquire, we have been but too wil-
ling to submit to the *ipse dixit* of the preacher
and politician. It is the glorious prerogative
of the independent spirit, and intelligent mind
to form its principles, and not men. One is im-
mutable, the other fickle. One is exception, the
other above all human infirmities. We
cannot govern, but are governed by principles.
Men cannot teach, but only discuss principles.
They are co-existent with time.

It is amusing to see the ignorance displayed
by some men in attempting a comparison be-
tween the bankrupt law and repudiation when
light and darkness could not be more apposite
and dissimilar. One originates in constitu-
tional law, the other in voluntary wickedness.
One pleads inability and misfortune, the other
waives all such reasons and plants itself upon
an impracticable theory in political science.
The bankrupt acts under the sanction of state
forced repudiation sweeps away liabilities, sub-
stant exons. The bankrupt gives up some-
thing; repudiation nothing. The bankrupt
considers himself morally bound, repudiation
recognizes no liability of any kind. One frees
himself because he cannot pay, the other be-
cause he will not. We also find a difference
in the motive, one grows out of necessity, the
other choice. One is a misfortune, the other
is a crime.

I hope the classic maxim of "those whom
the Gods destroy they first make mad," will
not apply to the people of Mississippi, who are
reeling under the effects of the poison admin-
istered by repudiation, but shaking off its in-
fluence, they will arise "redeemed, regenera-
ted and de-centralized."

A LOVER OF LAW.

New Orleans Market.—The New Orleans
Bulletin, of the 29th ult., says:—The market
has been quiet during the past week, and but
few changes have taken place. The stocks of
all descriptions of merchandise are much re-
duced and operations are almost exclusively
confined to the immediate wants of the com-
munity. The season is now over for an active
business. The Mississippi is about three feet
below high water mark and falling fast.

Corron.—The sales of the week are about
1,200 bales, mostly in bad order, being the re-
fuse of a large crop, and prices have been very
irregular on that account. Inferior North
Alabama sold at 11c; middling, 5 1/2 a 5 3/4; ordi-
nary, Mississippi and Louisiana, 5c; middling,
5 1/2 and 6c; Texas ordinary, 4 1/2 a 5c; middling,
5 1/2 a 5 3/4.

The weather was very fine and hot in the
early part of the week, but we have had light
showers in the last two days. In South Ala-
bama, we find they complain of drought.—
The next mail must bring us European ac-
counts to the 4th ult. Not having over 1,500
bales on sale, no change can be expected in
this market. We do not alter the annexed
quotations, but remark we have no cotton over
good middling in market.

Liverpool Classification.

	Miss. & La.
Inferior, - - - - -	a -
Ordinary, - - - - -	4 1/2 a 5
Middling, - - - - -	5 1/2 a 6
Middling fair, - - - - -	6 1/2 a 7
Fair, - - - - -	7 1/2 a 8
Good Fair, - - - - -	8 1/2 a 9
Good and Fine, - - - - -	10 a -

Bagging and Rope.—No change in the
prices; 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 cts. for Bagging, and 4 1/2 a 5 1/2
cents for Rope. On time 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 cents, for
the former, and 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 cents for the latter.

Sugar.—4 1/2 a 6 1/2—sales brisk.

Coffee.—Rio 8 a 8 1/2, Havana 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 cts.,
and St. Domingo 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 cents per pound.

Molasses.—21 a 24 cts.

Flour.—Prices have been uniform and steady;
say \$4 40 a \$4 75 per barrel.

Pork.—For Mess \$11 and \$11 50; Prime
\$10 a \$10 50; M O \$10 50 a \$11.

Lard.—4 1/2 a 7 cts.—the demand is dull.

Bacon.—Hams are plenty at 4 cents; sides
are scarce and in good demand at 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 cts.;
shoulders 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 cts.

Whiskey.—22 a 23 c.; prices advancing.

Corn.—38 a 40 cents. The receipts are
about equal to the demand.

Oats.—28 a 30 cents per bushel in bulk, and
34 and 35 cents in sacks. The stock is light
but ample for the demand.

Rice.—From 2 1/2 to 4 cents per lb.

Teas.—Imperial and Gunpowder, in small
packages, 50 a 55 cents, Young Hyson 38 a
40 cts., Powchong 40 a 45 cts., Souchong 35 a
40 cents per lb.

Soap.—Boston No. 1 at 4 1/2 a 5 cts. per lb.

Refined Sugar.—No 1 loaf and crushed 12 1/2
12 1/2 cents per pound.

An Editor Courting.—An absent-minded
editor having courted a girl and applied to her
father, the old man said:
"Well, you want my daughter; what sort
of settlement will you make? What will you
give her?"

"Give her!" cried the editor, looking up va-
cantly; oh! I'll give her a puff!"

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.—Soak
the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well be-
fore you use it. It will then burn both sweet
and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for
the trifling trouble of preparing it.

THE Agents.—The following named gentle-
men will please act as our agents, and receive
and receipt for subscriptions to the HONEST.
—Others of our friends not named, who may
take an interest in the matter, are also author-
ized to do the same.

At Birmingham.—Messrs. Chas. Kupper, G. P.
Fisher and Robert Cross.

At Mobile.—Messrs. Jas. O. Young, Jas.
M. Dunn, Morgan Caudle and N. N. Moore.

At Parker's Point.—Messrs. Jas. A. Bin-
ford, J. W. Dykes, James Parker and Henry
McNeill.

Smith's Mill.—Messrs. David Abin, T. M.
Smith, G. A. Graves, Z. Pratt, and David En-
nion.

At Williams' Landing.—James Hannah, W.
N. Miller, P. W. Robin, Jas. T. Brady and J.
G. Harris.

At Bank Hawk.—Messrs. William Gillespie,
Doct. Terrell, Reuben Marshall, W. A. Smith,
James and David Handley.

Merion.—Messrs. A. B. Robinson, E. Fisher
and Robert Smith.

At Colts.—James Harrell, L. W. Carleton
and Littleton Benfield.

At Jackson.—James Smith and A. E. Sennet.

November Election.

BY ELLIHA L. HART has authorized his name
announced as a candidate for Treasurer of this county,
at the next November election.

April 10, 1843.
BY MARTIN S. CATHON has authorized his
name announced as a candidate for Sheriff of this
county, at the next November election.

April 15, 1843.
BY J. W. CARLETON has authorized his name
announced as a candidate for Treasurer of this county,
at the next November election.

April 20, 1843.
BY C. P. KEWELL has requested us to announce
his name as a candidate for Probate Judge of this
county, at the next November election.

April 22, 1843.
BY R. W. JOHNEY has requested us to announce his
name as a candidate for Ranger of this county, at the
next November election.

April 24, 1843.
JOHN R. RAY has authorized his name announced
as a candidate for Sheriff of this county, at the next
November election.

May 17, 1843.
JOHN W. WALKER has requested us to an-
nounce his name as a candidate for Circuit Clerk of
this county, at the next November election.

June 4, 1843.
We are authorized to announce R. A. REWARD,
as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of
the Circuit Court of Carroll county, at the next No-
vember election.

June 10th, 1843.
Maj. JAMES M. DUNN, the present incumbent,
has requested us to announce his name as a candidate
for Assessor of Carroll county, at the next November
election.

June 19th, 1843.
ROBERT CROSS, Esq., has requested us to an-
nounce his name as a candidate for Probate Judge of
Carroll county, at the next November election.

MORGAN CAUDLE, has requested us to announce
his name as a candidate for Treasurer of Carroll county,
at the next November election.

June 19, 1843.
SAUEL HART, the present incumbent, has re-
quested us to announce his name as a candidate for
the Probate Clerkship of Carroll county, at the next
November election.

June 19, 1843.

SABIN & REEDY, new ad
Successors to Chisholm & Winter, at 715
Commission & Forwarding
Merchants, new ad
Greenwood, Yazoo River.

Regular Trader, new ad
From New Orleans to Incopolis & Greenwood.

THE regular Yazoo Packet Steamer
Path Finder having been thor-
oughly repaired, the present summer,
will resume her regular trips between the above ports
for the ensuing season in the month of October next,
or as soon as the navigation will permit.

GREENWOOD, August 2d, 1843. 5-3m.

Ranger's Notice.

Taken up, by Benjamin Sykes, a sorrel horse, natu-
ral pacer, 12 years old—appraised to sixty dollars.

Taken up, by Charles Stovall, one light bay mare
mule, blind in the right eye; fourteen hands high—
some gear marks; fourteen years old; appraised to \$35

Taken up, by J. L. B. Strango, one brown horse
mule seven years old; thirteen hands high; a blem-
ish in the right eye—appraised to fifty dollars.

Taken up, by John Britual, one bay horse mule 10
or 12 years old—appraised to forty dollars.

Taken up, by Aaron Lott, one black mule, 7 years
old; some gear marks—appraised to forty dollars.

Taken up, by Matthew Beck, one mare mule, 8 or
10 hands high; dark brown color; with a white spot
in the face—appraised to 25 dollars.

Taken up, by Michael Pryor, one sorrel horse; ball
free, with both hind feet white to the hoofs; 4 years
old—appraised to 45 dollars.

Taken up, by James Russell, one little bay mare
mule, with a stripe down its withers—some gear
marks; five years old—appraised to 25 dollars.

JOHN P. MARSHALL, Ranger, C. C.
July 26th, 1843. 4-4w

VALLEY LAND.

1000 ACRES of choice Valley Land for sale,
which is located on the road leading
from this place to Williams' Landing, and in the
great Yazoo Valley. As I am determined to sell,
a better bargain can be had, than has ever taken place
in this State. Call at the Printing Office.

G. W. H. BROWN.
Carrollton, June 18, 1843.

J. R. JEFFERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
No. 58 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

September 17, 1842.

To the Public.

I take the present opportunity of informing the
public, that I am at my old Stand ready to serve
up choice drinks of the "critter." The report that I
had sold out my interest to Mr. Sanders and left the
State is not true. I never have relinquished my right
to the establishment. And I am as responsible for
any demands against me, as the individual who put
the report in circulation. I have paid for retail li-
cense, and cannot be frightened off the track. So
here's opposition with a vengeance.

JOHN S. ALLEN.
Carrollton, Mi., July 12, 1843.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, correctly executed at this office,
with neatness and despatch, on the most
reasonable terms.